

The Age of Discovery



Develop your Learning Goals

SSWH8 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the development of societies in Central and South America.

a. Explain the rise and fall of the Olmec, Mayan, Aztec, and Inca empires.




b. Compare the culture of the Americas; include government, economy, religion, and the arts of the Mayans, Aztecs, and Incas.

Essential Question #1 – What were the differences between the early American societies?



The Olmec

When: 1500 BCE to about 400 BCE

Location	<i>http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Formative_Era_sites.svg</i>
Religion	There is no surviving direct account of the Olmec's religious beliefs, unlike the Maya , with their Popul Vuh , or the Aztecs, with their many codices and conquistador accounts.
Forms of Government	<i>Most likely a Theocracy ~ why might we think this?</i> 
Economy	<i>Centers of Trade indicate level of economy</i> 
Technology	

Location



Religion








Las Limas Monument 1, considered an important realisation of Olmec mythology. The youth holds a were-jaguar infant, while four iconic supernaturals are incised on the youth's shoulders and knees.



The Maya

When:

highest state of development during the
Classic period (c. 250 AD to 900 AD)

Location	
Religion	<p>http://www.religionfacts.com/mayan_religion/index.htm</p> <p><i>Divination ~ to gain insight through ritual</i></p>
Forms of Government	
Economy	
Technology	  Maya civilization is regarded as the most technologically advanced of all pre-Columbian civilizations in the Americas.





Mayans











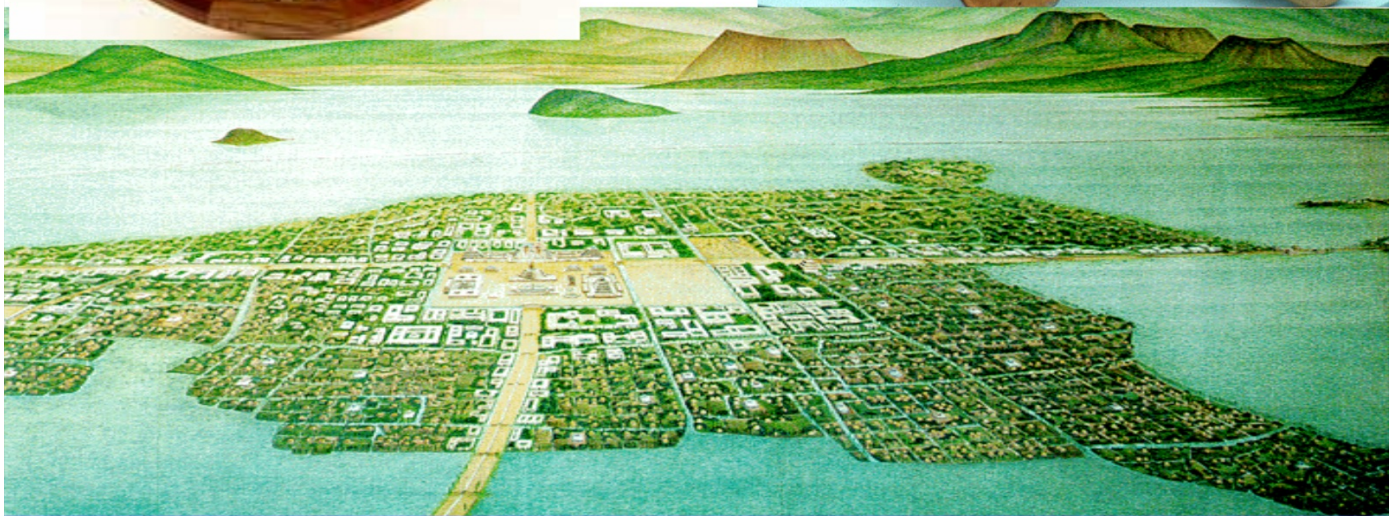
The Aztec

When:

dominated large parts of [Mesoamerica](#) in the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries

Location	
Religion	 Like other Mesoamerican religions, it had elements of human sacrifice in connection with a large number of religious festivals which were held according to patterns of the Aztec calendar .
Forms of Government	 
Economy	 Several kinds of money were used by the Aztecs and the cacao bean was one of the regular money used by the Aztecs. For example, a small rabbit would cost a person around thirty cacao beans, but if a man were to sell his own child (especially a daughter), that man would gain about 600 cacao beans.
Technology	













The Inca

When: *circa. 1200-1573*

Location	
Religion	 The Inca worshipped the dead, ancestors, founding culture heroes, their king whom they regarded as divine, nature and its cycles
Forms of Government	
Economy	 
Technology	



Macchu Picchu



How did each of these empires end?

Olmec

Maya

Aztec

Inca



Develop your Learning Goals

SSWH10 The student will analyze the impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.

- a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, James Cook, and Samuel de Champlain.
- b. Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact.
- c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.

Activating Words

ID these terms

Christopher Columbus

Ferdinand Magellan

Zheng He

Samuel de Champlain

Columbian Exchange

astrolabe

sextant

James Cook

Vasco da Gama



Why Did Explorations Happen When They Did?

- **(1450-1700 C.E.)**
“Age of Exploration”
- Some of these Factors were Pushes, **External Forces acting on Europe**
- Some were Pulls, **Motivations and Things that Attracted the Europeans**

Read a "chunk" on pg. 529-530

For "Gold, God, and Glory"

Essential Question.

1) What were the motivations for exploration?

A. Map your answer anyway you choose.

B. Then write a paragraph using the details of your map!

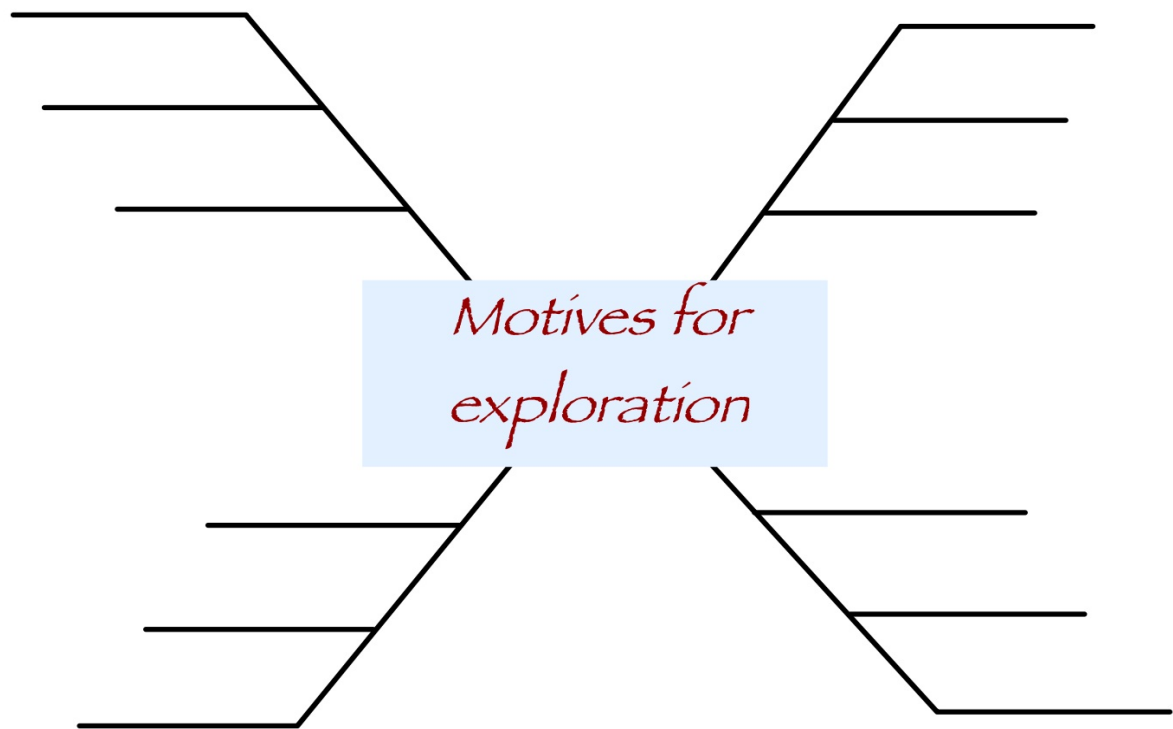


What is the Easiest Way to Remember it All?

- **The Three G's:**
 - Gold
 - Glory
 - God
- Although a little simplistic, this mnemonic is a great way to remember the main motivations of the European explorers.



Gold, God and Glory!



Let's see what you mapped!



Tell me Why these would be motivations?

reveal

Why would these be "Push" Factors?

reveal

Locate the Push Factors!





What is Mercantilism?

Read a "Chunk"

pg. 574 -

"The Growth of Mercantilism"

Reading Focus:

- 1) What was the main reason for increasing a country's wealth.*
- 2) What two ways could this be obtained?*
- 3) What effect did more wealth have upon European cities?*



Mercantilism

👑 The economy and trade are essential to the health and safety of the nation.

1. Get as much gold and silver
as you can.
2. Establish a favorable
balance of trade.
3. Get colonies.

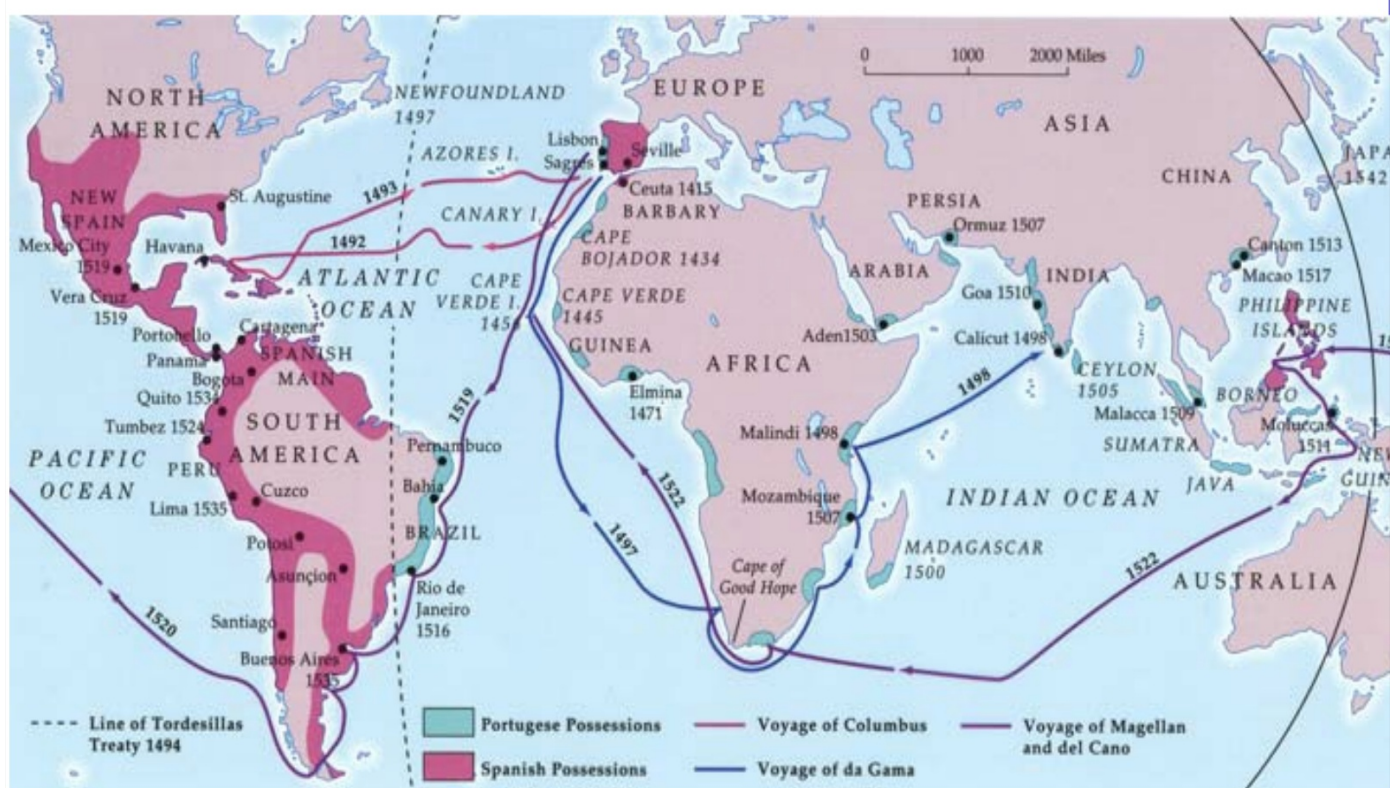
Where did the early explorers go?

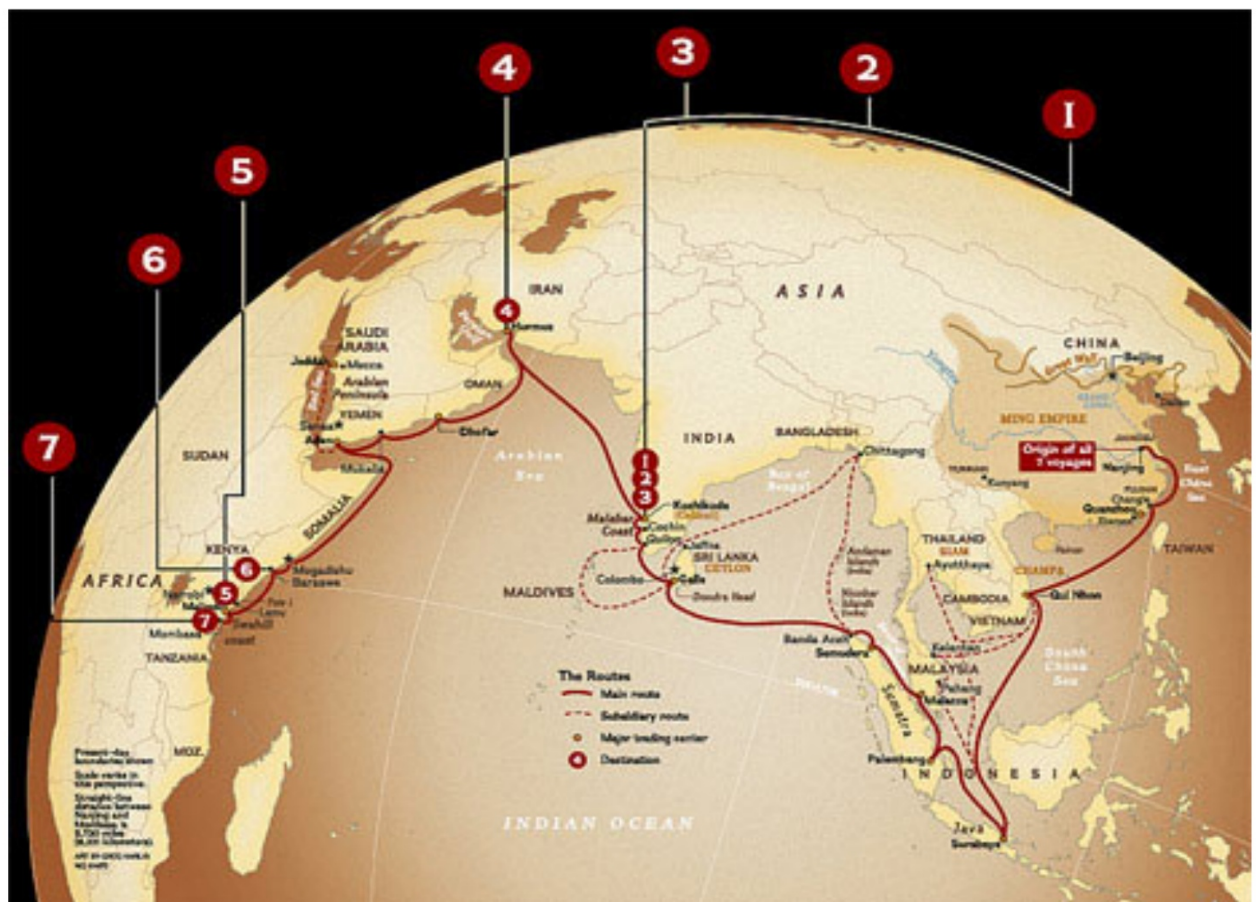


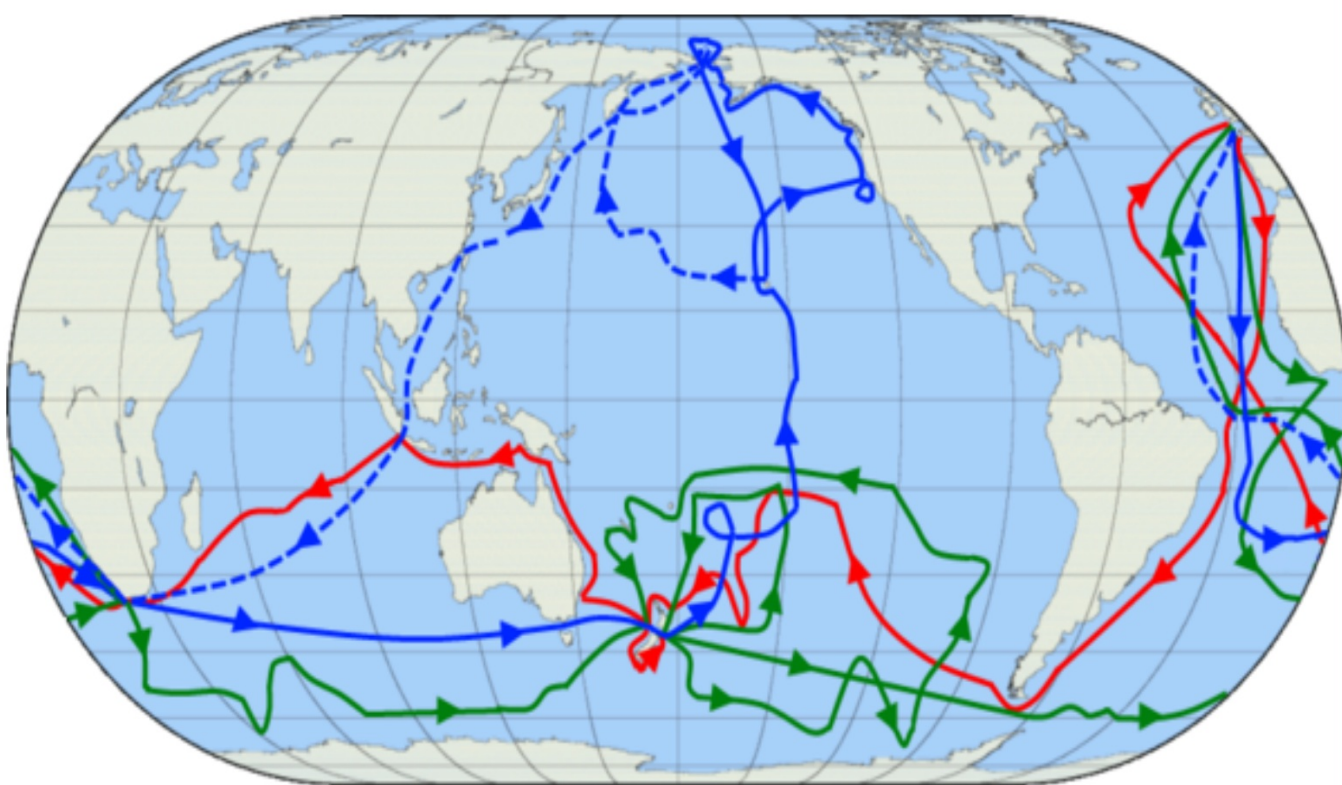
European Empires, c.1700











A Map of the Known World, pre- 1492



But who was the first??

The seven voyages of Zheng He

Connection to the Standard!

a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He...

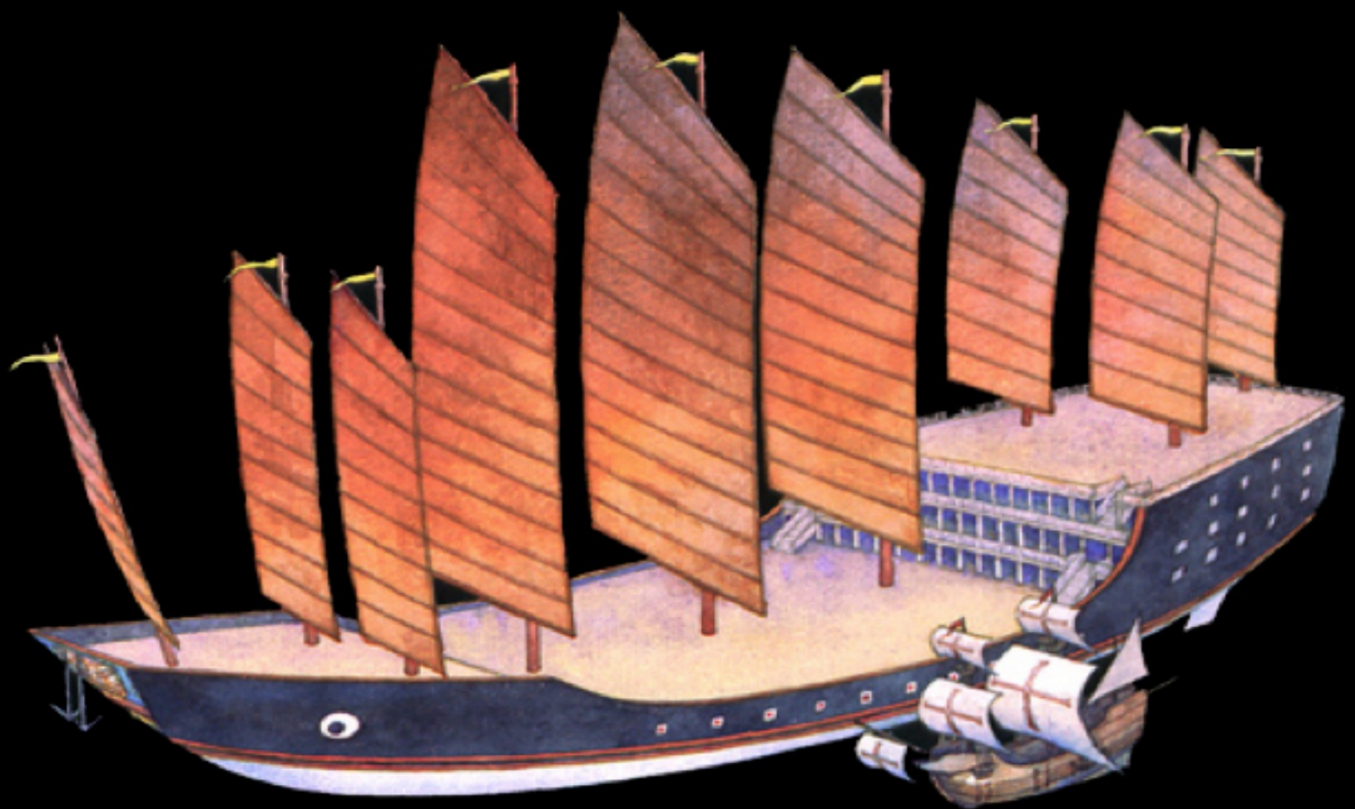
Read on pg. 537

Reading Focus:

- 1) What types of ships were apart of his voyages?*
- 2) What types of people went with him?*

The Voyages of Zheng He

- A Chinese Muslim admiral
 - Voyages went all the way to Eastern Africa.
 - From 40 to 300 ships sailed
 - Fighting ships, storage vessels, and huge “treasure” ships.
 - Doctors, sailors, soldiers, interpreters, accountants, and religious leaders made the voyage.
 - up to 27,000 men
 - Distributed gifts and collected tributes from 16 countries
- Chinese officials claimed this was a waste – China withdrew into Isolation.**
- Bonus activity** – on your own, tell me which 16 countries paid tribute to the Ming. Bring your answers to class for extra credit on this test.

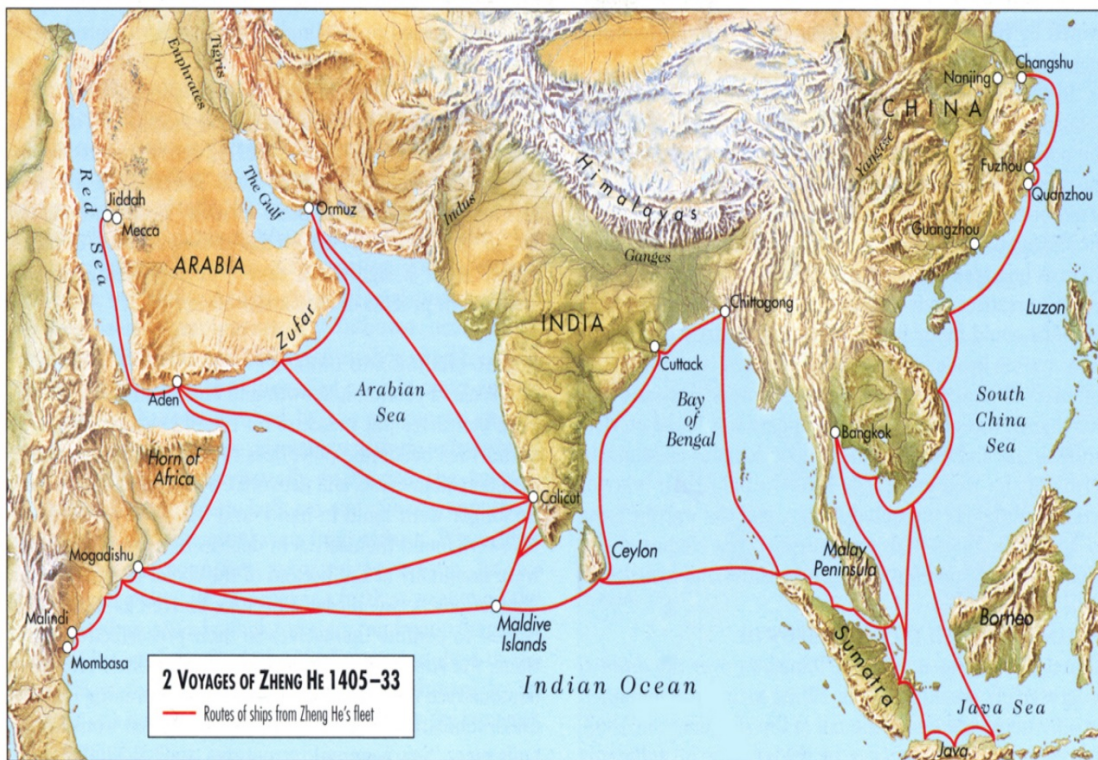


A MING TREASURE SHIP
Perhaps 400 ft (122 m) long,
170 ft (52 m) wide

**VASCO DA GAMA'S
SÃO GABRIEL**
About 74 ft (23 m) long,
18 ft (5 m) wide



Map It!!



◀ Zheng He's fleets, which numbered 200 ships, sailed on a series of voyages across the Indian Ocean as far as Arabia and the east coast of Africa, and throughout the islands of Southeast Asia. The ships returned laden with goods and exotic plants, as well as prisoners of war (including the King of Ceylon). Zheng's fleets used force on three occasions: in Sumatra in 1404, in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) in 1410, and in Sumatra in 1413, mainly against Chinese pirates.

Map Copyright © Philip's, a Division of Octopus Publishing Group
 Source: Philip's Atlas of World History



How did these explorations begin?

- The first to encourage new ship explorations was Prince Henry of Portugal, known as “Prince Henry the Navigator”
- Started an institute for seafaring and exploring
- Combined ship technology learned from Islam with new European innovations
- By the time of his death in 1460 C.E., Portuguese had sailed as far south as the Coast of West Africa



Prince Henry, the Navigator



🌐 School for Navigation, 1419 C.E.

Museum of Navigation in Lisbon



Connection to the Standard

a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama

Essential Question: What was the significant accomplishment of Vasco da Gama?

Go to pg. 532 and detail his voyage!

Vasco da Gama

a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama...

- *Portuguese explorer who sailed to the east coast of Africa.*
- *In 1498 he reached Calicut.*
- *Filled their ships with spices of pepper and cinnamon.*
- *Their voyage was 27,000 miles and the cargo was worth 60 times the cost of the voyage.*

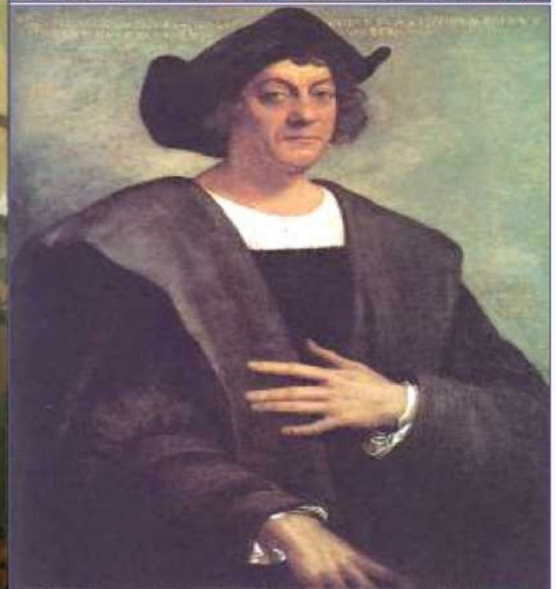


Vasco da Gama

Map it!



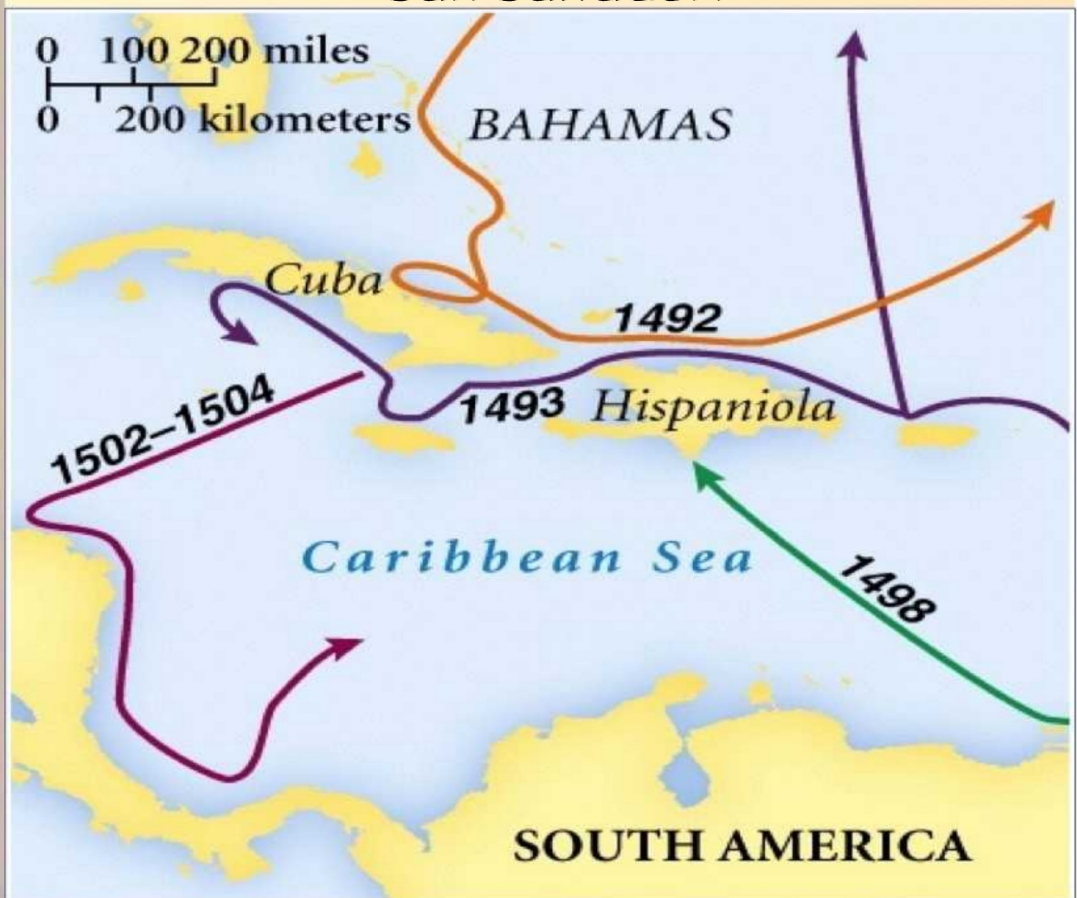
Christófo Colón [1451-1506]



Map it!

Columbus' Four Voyages

San Salvador!



Compare and Contrast

Compare the information in your text on Christopher Columbus - with the information from an article I will hand you.

Draw a simple flow chart detailing the information in the section "The voyages of Columbus"

The Flow Chart should have no more than six steps!

Extension Activity

Columbus Day?

True Legacy: Cruelty and Slavery

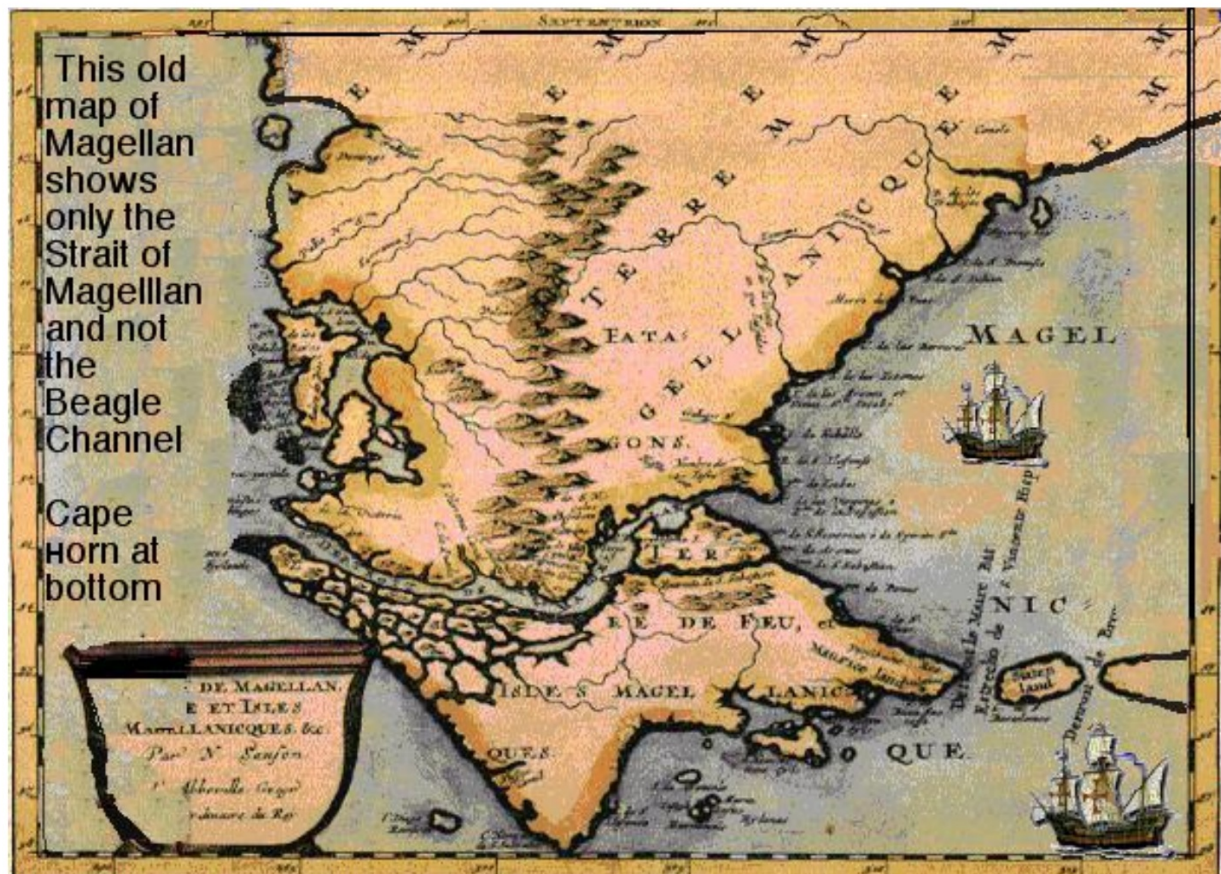
Read the article by Eric Kasum

Reading Focus:

1) What examples does the author give to support his title?

Reflection Question: Would you have reacted differently if put in the same situation?

Ferdinand Magellan in 1521



Who was Ferdinand Magellan?

Read a "Chunk" on pg. 554

"Other explorers take to the seas"

Connection to the Standard!

- a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Zheng He, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan,

Reading Focus: What was the accomplishment of Ferdinand Magellan and his crew?



Connection to the Standard!

c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.

Reading focus:

- 1) Why did sailors develop better tools for navigation?*
- 2) What are some examples of improved technology?*

What were the New Technologies that Enabled Explorations?



- The caravel was a new, faster, more maneuverable ship
- Older ships had square sails, caravels had triangular sails (easier to change direction)
- Bilge pump system enabled ship to float higher (less likely to run aground, easier to explore coasts and rivers)
- Compass, astrolabe, maps and other technologies from Islamic culture all helped make explorations possible

New Maritime Technologies



**Hartman Astrolabe
(1532 C.E.)**

**Better Maps
[Portulan]**



Mariner's Compass



Sextant

The Astrolabe

reveal

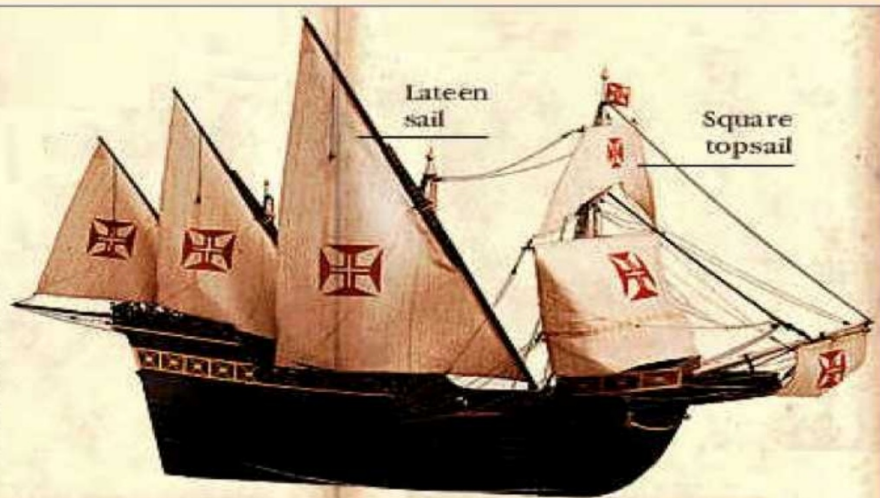
c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.



New Weapons



CARAVEL
Portuguese navigators of the 1400s sailed in caravels.



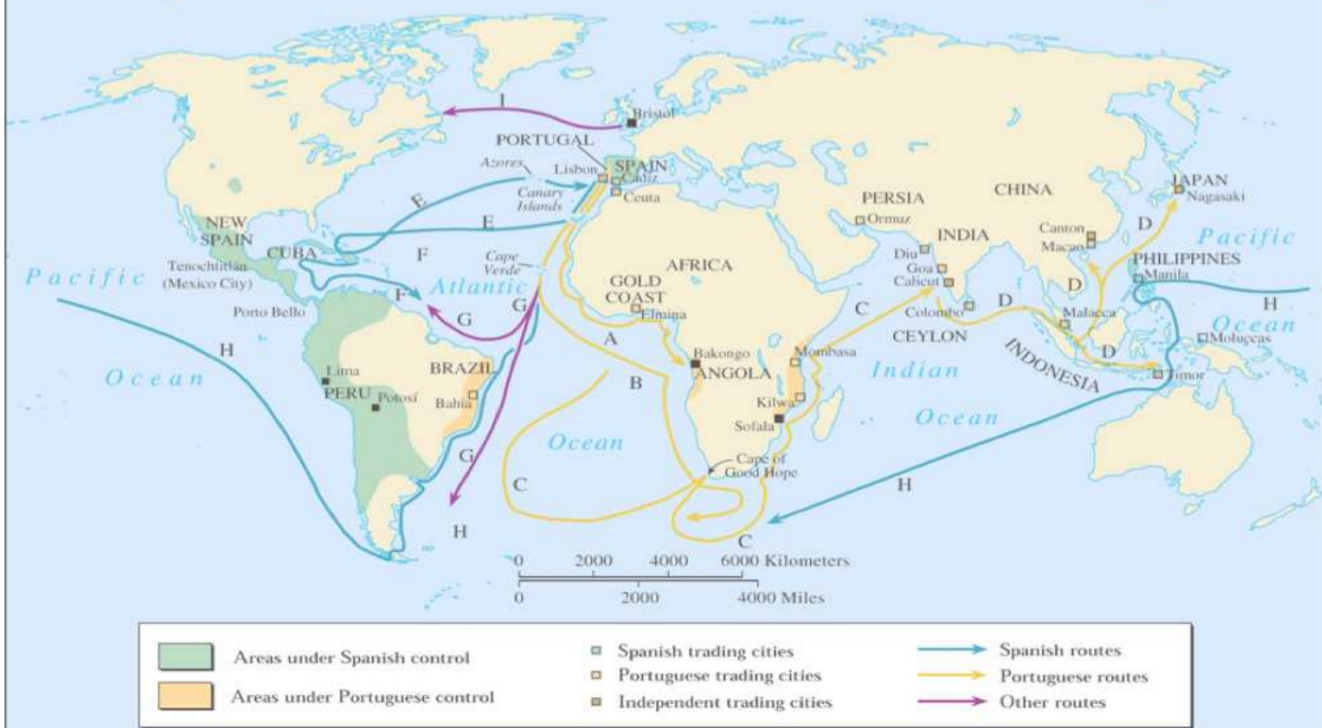
WHEEL LOCK
This wheel-lock pistol was made in northern Europe



Other Voyages of Exploration

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Dias, 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502 |
| C da Gama, 1497–1499 | H Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Cabot, 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492 | |





The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church



**Guadalajara
Cathedral**



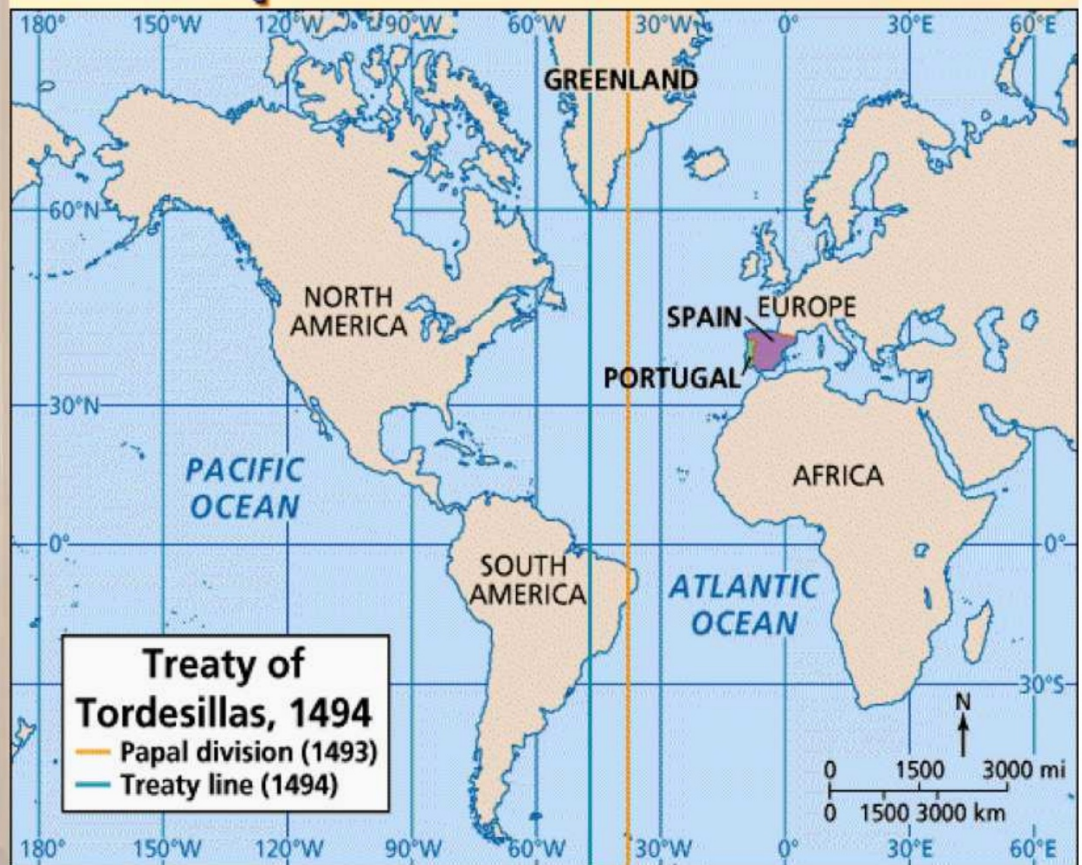
**Our Lady of
Guadalupe**

Spanish Mission



The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

The Pope's Line of Demarcation

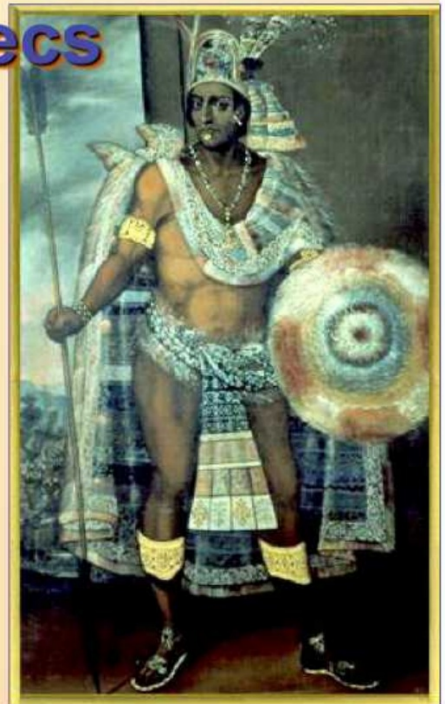


The First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs



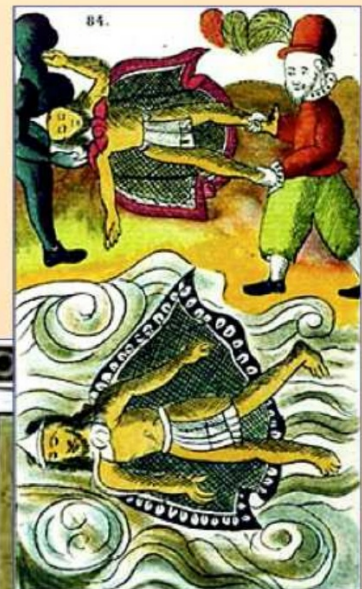
Fernando Cortés

vs.



Montezuma II

The Death of Montezuma II



Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



The First Spanish Conquests: The Incas



**Francisco
Pizarro**

VS



Atahualpa



European Empires in the Americas

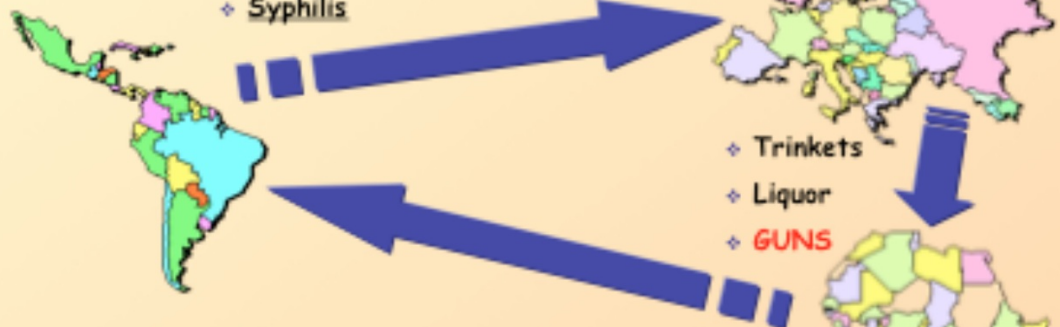




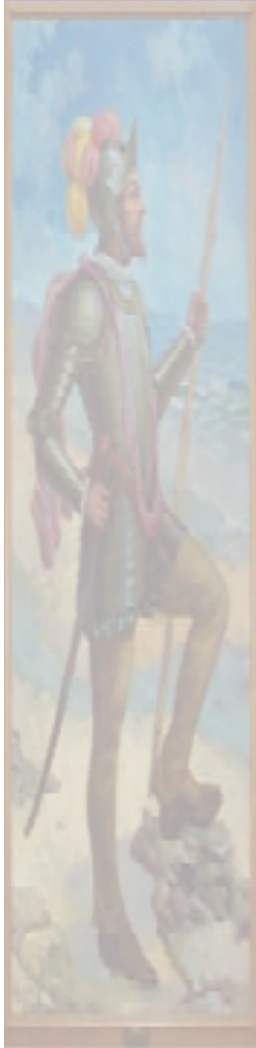
Why would the
'Columbian Exchange'
be considered the
Tsunami of
Unintentional
"Bio-Terrorism"?

The "Columbian Exchange"

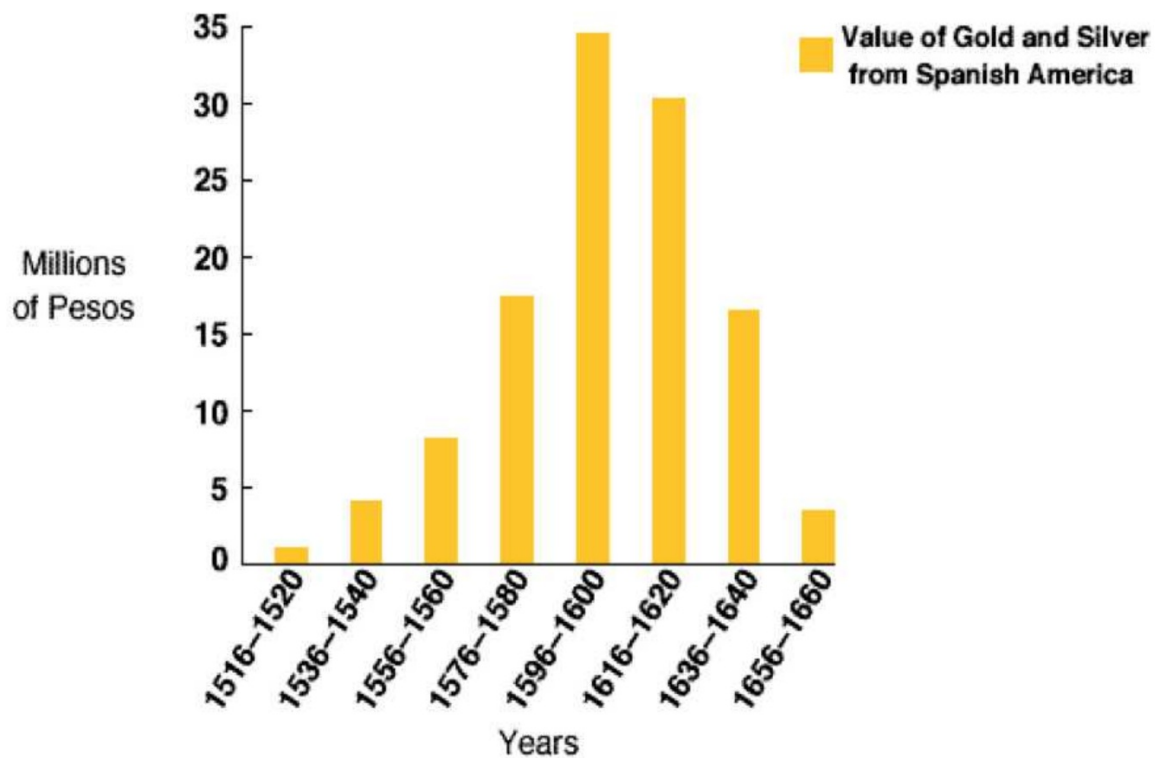
- ✦ Squash ✦ Avocado ✦ Peppers ✦ Sweet Potatoes
- ✦ Turkey ✦ Pumpkin ✦ Tobacco ✦ Quinine
- ✦ Cocoa ✦ Pineapple ✦ Cassava ✦ **POTATO**
- ✦ Peanut ✦ **TOMATO** ✦ Vanilla ✦ **MAIZE**
- ✦ Syphilis



- ✦ Olive ✦ **COFFEE BEAN** ✦ Banana ✦ Rice
- ✦ Onion ✦ Turnip ✦ Honeybee ✦ Barley
- ✦ Grape ✦ Peach ✦ **SUGAR CANE** ✦ Oats
- ✦ Citrus Fruits ✦ Pear ✦ Wheat ✦ **HORSE**
- ✦ Cattle ✦ Sheep ✦ Pigs ✦ **Smallpox**
- ✦ Flu ✦ Typhus ✦ Measles ✦ Malaria
- ✦ Diphtheria ✦ Whooping Cough



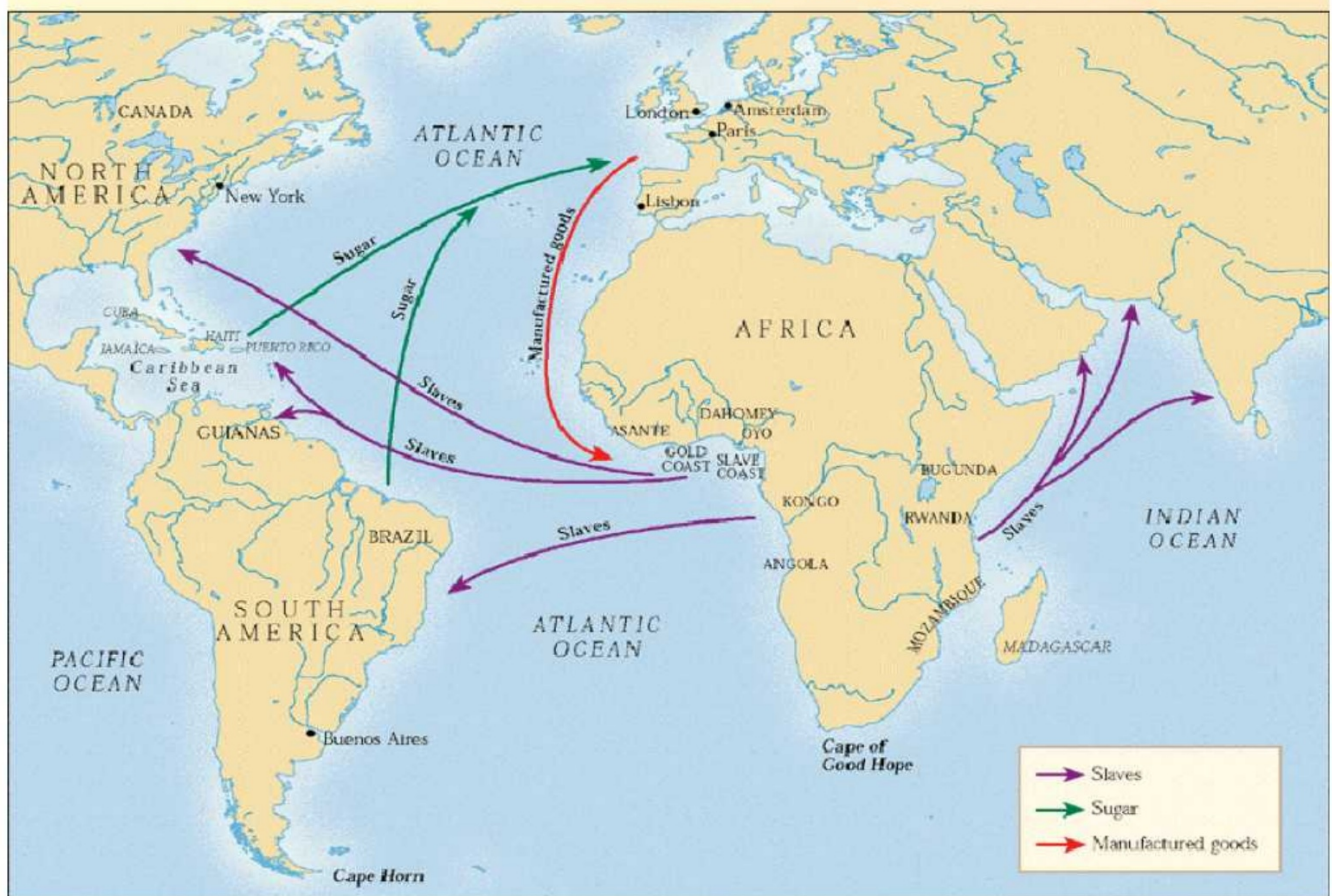
Treasures from the Americas!

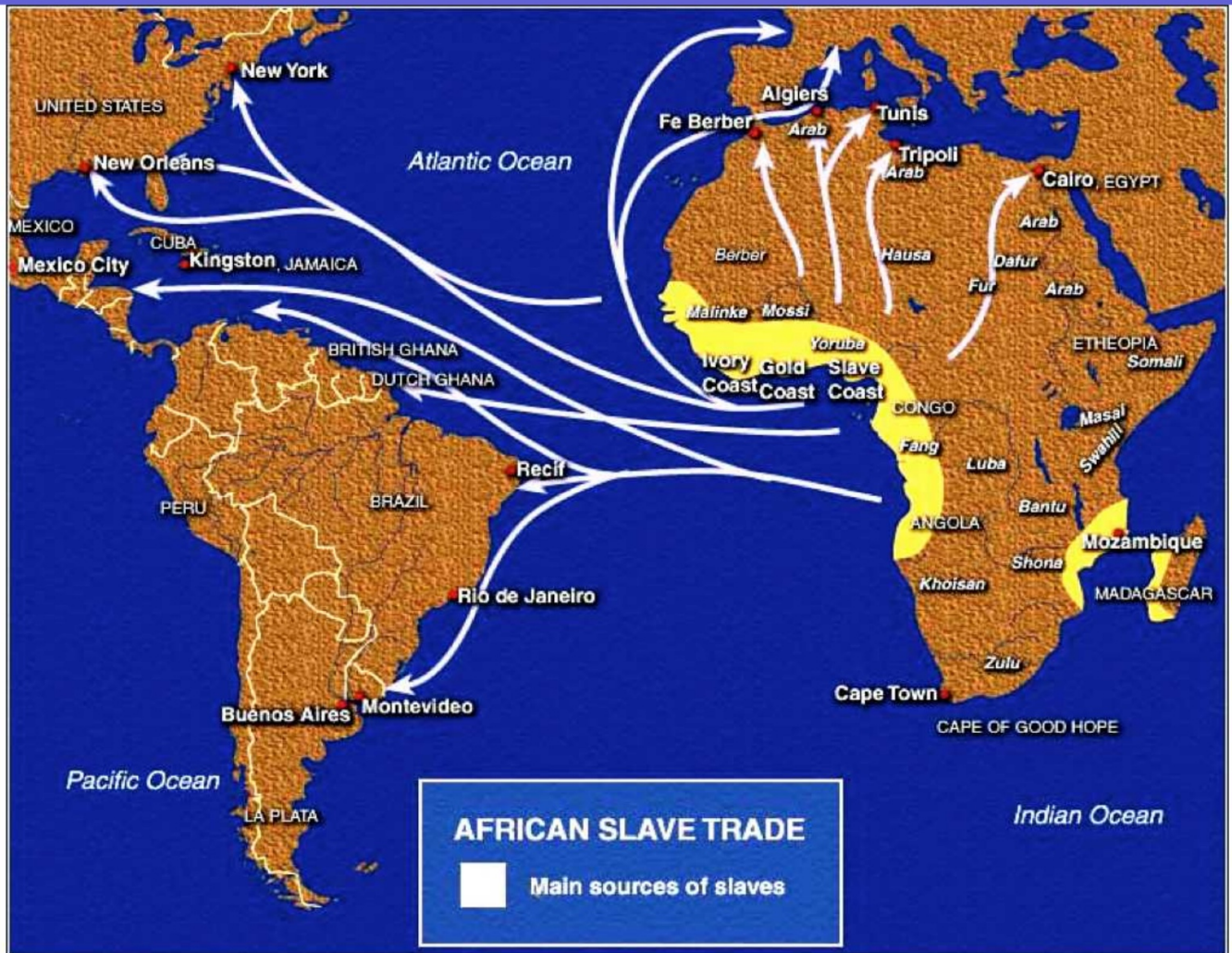


Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade







The Slave Trade

1. Existed in Africa before the coming of the Europeans.
2. Portuguese replaced European slaves with Africans.
 - Sugar cane and sugar plantations.
 - First boatload of African slaves brought by the Spanish in 1518.
 - 275,000 enslaved Africans exported to other countries.
3. Between 16th and 19th centuries, about 10 million Africans shipped to the Americas.

African Captives Thrown Overboard

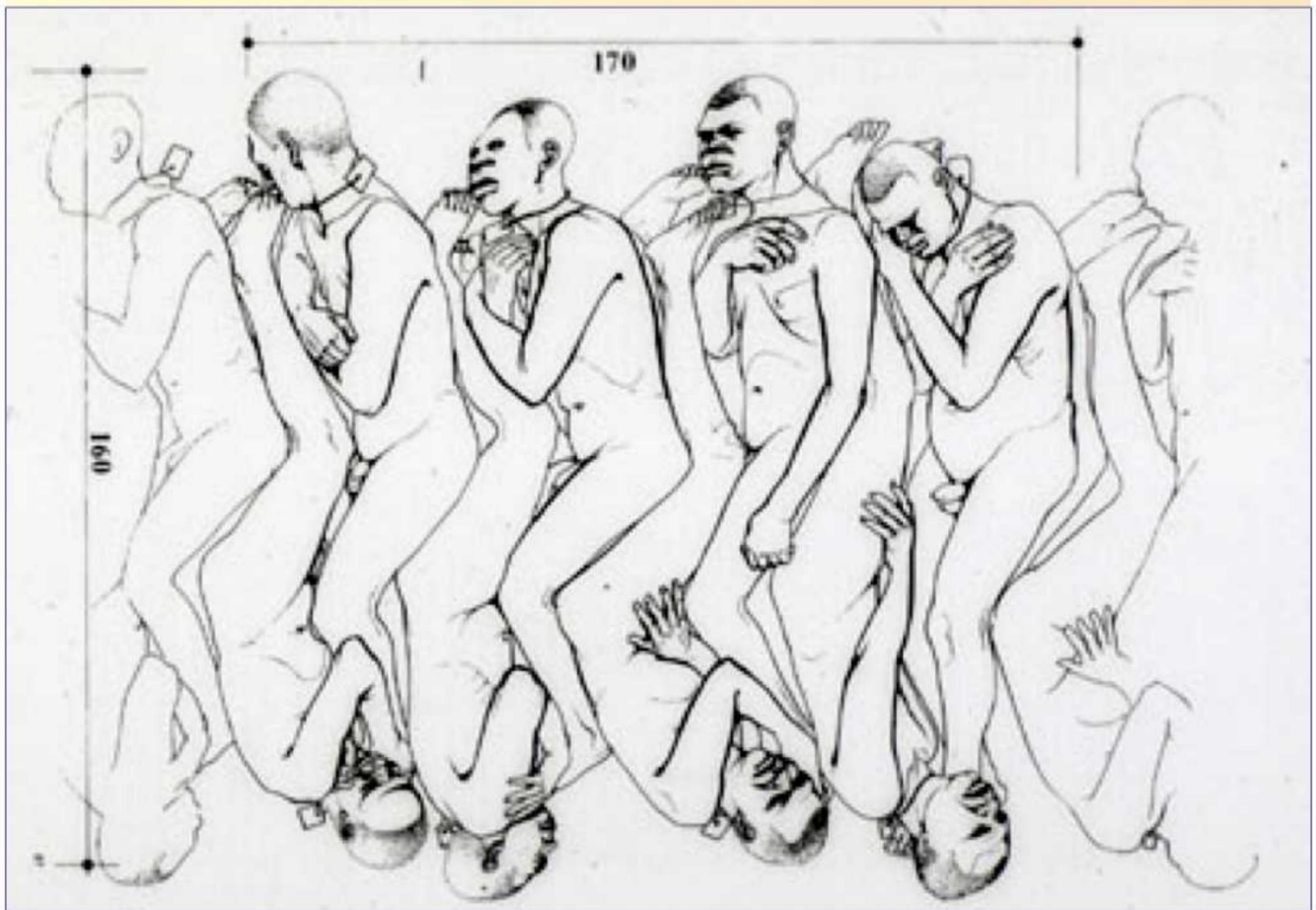


Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill



© 2000 IRC

“Coffin” Position Below Deck

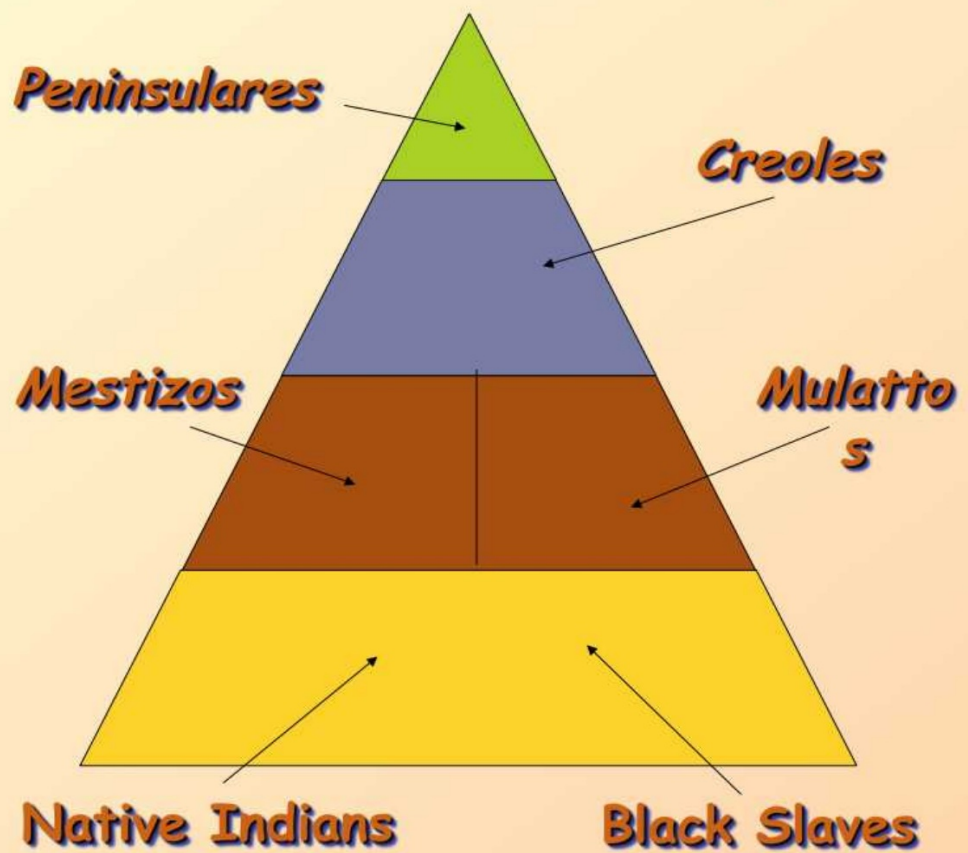


Administration of the Spanish Empire in the New World

1. **Encomienda** or forced labor.
2. **Council of the Indies.**
 - Viceroy.
 - New Spain and Peru.
3. **Papal agreement.**



The Colonial Class System




Father Bartolomé de Las Casas



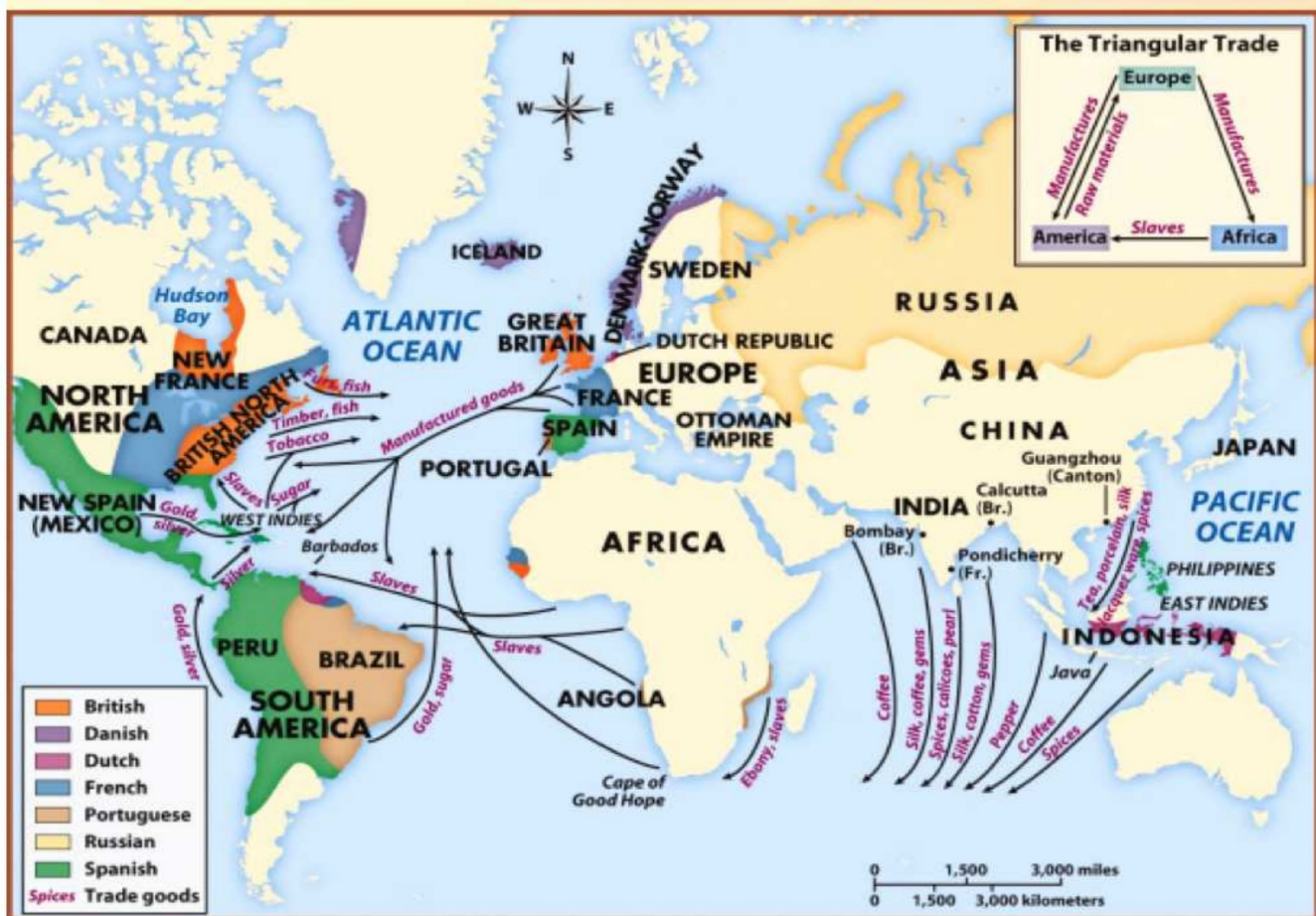
🏰 New Laws --> 1542



New Colonial Rivals

- 1. Portugal lacked the numbers and wealth to dominate trade in the Indian Ocean.**
- 2. Spain in Asia → consolidated its holdings in the Philippines.**
- 3. First English expedition to the Indies in 1591.**
 -  **Surat in NW India in 1608.**
- 4. Dutch arrive in India in 1595.**

New Colonial Rivals





Impact of European Expansion

- 1.** Native populations ravaged by disease.
- 2.** Influx of gold, and especially silver, into Europe created an inflationary economic climate.
- 3.** New products introduced across the continents ["Columbian Exchange"].
- 4.** Deepened colonial rivalries.

5. New Patterns of World Trade

